

BOERS' STRUGGLE
NEARING AN END.

London Paper Says That President Kruger Has Made Peace Proposals.

Unconditional Surrender the Only Settlement Likely to Be Considered—DeWet's Offer—A Mafeking Report.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, May 21.—Copyright, 1900, by W. L. Hearst.—The Express says that within the last twenty-four hours a telegram has been received at the War Office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace.

"The exact terms of the message," says the Express, "cannot be stated, but we believe it to be couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

"It is noticeable that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply to this message except that which stands ready on the lip of every Briton throughout the Empire, namely, 'Unconditional surrender or a crushing defeat.'"

"Kruger's proposals will be rejected. We can make no terms with Kruger, our last official communication to him was that for the present the British Government had nothing to say, and the time has not yet come for the British Government to say anything. The matter is in the hands of Lord Roberts, to whom Kruger and his confederates must surrender themselves to meet with the last retribution which is their due as enemies of our country."

"The British Government has no intention of making any concession to the Boers, and there will soon be no South African Republic."

MAKING REPORTS.

BY AUBREY STANHOPE.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, May 21.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—An official message has been received regarding the relief of Mafeking, but Lord Roberts speaks of the press dispatch as if he believed the report. It is generally agreed that the news must be two or three days longer coming by an all-British route than by a Boer route.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated Sunday, says: "On Thursday the entire Boer force around Mafeking, including the guns, was captured by the British."

One important bit of news from Kromstad is that Commandant De Wet has offered to surrender with his entire command conditionally. His conditions are that he be permitted to return to his farms. The offer was refused.

The Boers who were captured several days ago was Philip Botha.

A British force is reported to be advancing through Zululand, making the turning movement which the military experts said some time ago would take place sooner or later.

Robert's Dispatch.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Kromstad, May 20, 3 p. m.—No official information has yet been received, but Reuters states that the relief of Mafeking has been effected."

"Reuters reports have occupied Bresler's Flat, Tremont and Colorado, the enemy falling back on Senekal and Tlokweng."

"Fifty rifles and 2,000 rounds were surrendered by the Free Staters to a battalion of Yeomanry working along the telegraph line from Boshof to Bloemfontein."

"A field cornet and eighty-six burghers surrendered at Boshof yesterday."

"While at Hopstad, Mafeking secured 200 rifles and between 200 and 300 rounds."

BRITISH IN FIVE FIGHTS.

Dundee, May 17, Thursday.—The British infantry passed through Newcastle at 5 o'clock. A few residents were congregated at street corners, wearing the national colors. After their walk of twenty-two miles the men appeared in splendid style.

The Boers, according to reports, were along the Heidelberg hills. Many rebels have been found on the farms well supplied with ammunition and arms.

RIOTING IN ENGLAND.

London, May 21, 3:30 a. m.—The boisterous rejoicings over the news from Mafeking have become riots in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London a mob stoned the railway stationmaster's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, and setting the building on fire, although whether by accident or design it is not yet known. Two clerks were injured. The house of a local sympathizer, at Harlesgate, was attacked by a large crowd, and the windows were shattered. The police charged the mob and were greeted with a shower of eggs. Numerous arrests were made and the police reserves were called out.

Rioting took place in Aberdeen from 7 to 10 o'clock Saturday evening around a hall where a "stop-the-war" meeting was being addressed by Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner. A crowd of students and others tried to storm the hall and to break down the doors. The foot police were unable to cope with the disturbances, and sent for the mounted police, who made some headway with the crowd, but free fights occurred between the supporters of the meeting and the crowd, and the Royal Infantry, near by, was kept busy dressing the wounds of combatants caused by stones, bricks and clubs. A number of arrests were made, and finally the chief magistrate ordered the chief constable to call out the military. The Gordon Highlanders, from the castle barracks, then cleared the streets.

Reverend Lord William Cecil, a son of the Premier, presiding yesterday in Gray's Inn Chapel, London, before the Australian Federation delegates and other notables, referred to these demonstrations of violence and said:

"The popular enthusiasm prevailing throughout the country is dangerous. The line between good and evil is soon overrun by the unthinking crowd. The outbreak is evil insofar as it is the same spirit which animated the Roman crowds in the Colosseum while the gladiators pursued each other to the death, but it is good insofar as

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, May 21.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—This dispatch from its special correspondent, is published by the Daily Telegraph:

"Cape Town, Saturday.—The latest copy of the Standard and Dispatch News received here contains a report of the meeting of the women of Johannesburg, at which the women, representing all grades of society, were present."

"Mrs. Mevelling denounced the British as an implacable, vindictive and powerful foe, but said the formation of the proposed corps of amazons required consideration."

"Mrs. Marley said her husband's innocent blood had been shed, and it was her duty to avenge him, but the time had not arrived to shoulder a gun and march upon the British, as African women of honor were reluctant to place themselves at the mercy of vulgar and unscrupulous English soldiers."

BOER WOMEN MEET.

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London, Monday, May 21.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—This dispatch from its special correspondent, is published by the Daily Telegraph:

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PLOT TO DEPOSE KRUGER.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, May 21.—Copyright, 1900, by the New York Herald Company.—The Daily Telegraph this morning publishes the following:

"Cape Town, Saturday.—A telegram from Durban asserts confidently that a plot has been disclosed at Pretoria, which has as its object to depose Kruger and his Executive Council and surrender the Transvaal to Lord Roberts at an early date. Many progressive Dutchmen, who are also members of the judiciary, are said to be parties to the movement."

COUNT OF MAKING'S BELIEF.

Lorenzo Marques, May 21.—The Standard and Dispatch News confirms the report of the relief of Mafeking. It gives a confused account of the events preceding. An engagement was fought Sunday near Maribogo and the relief forced out through the Boer lines, entered the town and began bombarding the Boers, who retreated. The Boers lost two killed and five wounded. The British killed and five were captured. The British are reported as feeling, but no explanation is given.

BOER ENVOYS WELCOMED.

President Not Represented at the Enthusiastic Reception.

Washington, May 20.—An audience remarkable for its size, sympathy and enthusiasm greeted the Boer envoys at the White House in their honor to-night at the Grand Opera-house under the auspices of the Congressional and Citizens' Committee. Long before the time for the meeting to open the house was crowded to suffocation and many were turned away unable to gain admittance. The interior was appropriately decorated with the national colors of both the United States and the Transvaal. With official Washington was not represented in any manner, there were probably thirty members of the Senate and House occupying seats in the Auditorium in one of the boxes, and others present were Senators Daniel of Virginia, Taylor, Tillman, Pettigrew, Mason and Wellington; Representatives Shafter, Atwater, Slason, Givens, Russell, Gurnea, Lattimer, Lenix, Sulzer, Landis, Lantry, Ryan, Greene, Henry of Massachusetts, Hays, De Armond, Clark of Missouri, Meiers, Rhay of Kentucky.

One of the boxes, it was stated, had been reserved for the President, a committee having been sent to the White House with tickets of admission to the opera-house, but no representative of the President's official household was on hand.

Mr. Chamberlain, of the Reception Committee presided, and a number of addresses, all of them patriotic in character, and earnestly supporting the cause of the Boer envoys, were made. The speakers included the Boer envoys, Senator Wellington, Bourke Cochran of New York, and Mr. Sulzer. The invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Father Mackie of this city.

The speech of Senator Wellington bristled with patriotic references, and was cheered to the echo by the audience. The Senator said that as Americans we always had held all men were entitled alike to life, liberty and happiness. If this were true in America, it was true in South Africa. Some of the audience asked: "Why not the Philippines, also?" to which the Senator added his answer. He wished Godspeed to the envoys in their mission and success to their cause.

He went on to say that England had been our enemy at Bunker Hill, Yorktown, New Orleans and in the Civil War, when she made an alliance with the enemy, England was no more our friend today than she was a hundred years ago. We had grown strong and mighty, he continued, and he ventured to say there would be no more attacks by England on this country.

In the course of his address, he paid a beautiful tribute to Abraham Lincoln, and declared that England had not produced, since the days of Cromwell, a statesman that compared with Lincoln. The Senator expressed the opinion that it was reserved for the Boer and the burgher to obtain freedom by England on this country.

"Shall you and I, enjoying the full heritage of liberty," he asked, "not give them all I can?"

He predicted, in closing, that no matter what might be the result of the diplomatic mission of the envoys, our Government could not long stand in opposition to the manifestations of sympathy expressed by the people for the Boers.

Mrs. Edith W. Lamb recited "The Spirit of '76," and presented an American flag to Mrs. Fischer, the wife of one of the envoys.



Mack: "I'm afraid we are going to go so fast we won't even hit the high places."

"EMANCIPATION A
PROVED FAILURE."

Reverend Henry Frank Says That Negroes Are Better Off as Slaves.

HE GOES BACK 4,000 YEARS.

Believes Blacks Were Happier in American Slavery Days Than Before or Since—Predicts Race War.

REPEATED SPECIAL.

New York, May 20.—In the prelude to his discourse, "The Problem of the South," delivered in Carnegie Lyceum to-day, Reverend Henry Frank declared that the negro should again be reduced to the slavery of ante-bellum days. Mr. Frank said:

"The most deplorable social situation which a civilized and intelligent people have ever devised is the present one. It is witnessed to-day in the relation of the Southern negro to his environment."

"Judging by the history of the negro for over 4,000 years we are forced to assert that the most fortunate circumstance that ever befell him was his enslavement on American soil, and the consequent moral discipline it bestowed upon him."

"His native sluggishness, the evidences of his gradual extinction since his enfranchisement, his impetuous improvement since liberation, his startling leap into barbarism, all must be thinking people to conclude that the freeing of the negro has proved a disastrous failure. Every thinking man must believe that the franchise must be removed from the negro in such places as negro, where negro suffrage must mean negro domination."

"The white people of the South see that no other course than disenfranchisement of the negro will preserve the honor and safety of their land."

"I contend that the negro requires, for his own sake as well as that of society, moral and legal restraint. He was a sinner when he was a slave and he is a sinner now. A new system of voluntary and penal servitude should be instituted, both for his protection and development and that of the nation."

"A section of country should be set apart to which all negroes would be permitted to voluntarily migrate and there yield themselves as slaves to such persons as would agree to possess them, give them humane treatment and education. If such an invitation were to-day extended to the negroes of the South I venture to say hundreds of them would gratefully accept."

"I believe that some such proposition as I have enunciated is already in the air as the only possible salvation of the South from an insurrection that will prove the bloodiest race war history has ever recorded."

FAIRBANKS'S FUTURE.

Indiana Friends Will Boon Him for President in 1904.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 20.—Indiana Republican leaders and delegates to the National Convention will go to Philadelphia with the intention of starting Senator Fairbanks for President in 1904. They have talked the matter over among themselves and have come to the conclusion that the time is ripe to begin.

Since Congressman Landis, in a speech before the State Convention, announced that Indiana would propose the name of Senator Fairbanks for President in 1904, it has been regarded as almost a certainty that Senator Fairbanks would be a candidate for the nomination.

DAGGER IN HER BREAST.

Beautiful Young Woman Found Murdered in Her Bed.

Boston, Mass., May 20.—Mae Butler, an unusually handsome woman, 25 years old, and said to have been married, was found dead in bed at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Wright in Roxbury early this morning with a dagger in her breast, and Edwin T. Wright, son of Mrs. Wright, is under arrest on suspicion of having murdered her.

The death was first reported to the police as a suicide, but soon after they had investigated the case they felt justified in taking young Wright into custody pending a more searching inquiry. There is little evidence against him.

Wright is 23 years old and says he became acquainted with Mrs. Butler at a

LEADING TOPICS
—IN—
TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Wisconsin and Illinois—Fair Monday and Tuesday—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; north to east winds.

McKinley's Health Causes Worry.

Republicans Exercising Great Care to Select a Vice Presidential Nominee.

Choice Still Undetermined.

Removed That the President Is on the Verge of a General Breakdown—Attributed to Excessive Smoking.

REPEATED SPECIAL.

New York, May 20.—Republican members of Congress who were in the city to-day and that the selection of a candidate for Vice President to run with President McKinley was a perplexing problem, and that a new and serious phase had been given the question.

This is caused by the state of the President's health. The information that comes from Washington is that while the President's condition is not alarming, yet it is of a character to cause uneasiness among his intimate friends to whom the true facts are known. They will not even breathe a doubt that the President is likely to sever four years more, yet they are satisfied that more than usual care must be taken in providing for the presidential succession.

Usually the vice presidency has been thrown as a sop to the defeated faction. This will not be the case this year. The President, it is said, will be nominated with equal reference to his fitness for the presidency from the Ohio standpoint, his ability to acceptably preside over the Senate, and his strength and popularity with the voters. This may explain, as Washington hints, the recent lack of interest on the part of Senator Hanna and the President.

Reports that the President's health was on the point of a serious breakdown were spread a month ago and they were denied from Washington with great emphasis, and the President made it a point to show himself in public frequently. He was seen to possess great physical vigor, but his appearance was that of a man who had been and was undergoing a great mental strain.

The trouble, it is explained, is a merely "tobacco heart" due to the President's smoking. The fact remains, however, that his condition is being taken into consideration by the Republican leaders in selecting the man for second place.

At the recent conferences in Washington it has been assumed that Governor Roosevelt was entirely out of consideration, his name was not pressed. In explaining this it may be said that there are a very large number of Republicans in and out of the State who still believe that the Governor will be "drifted" at Philadelphia.

Still at the meeting in Washington other names were considered, among them being those of Governor N. K. Bliss, Secretary of the Navy, Senator Lodge, Governor Shaw of Iowa, Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Wolcott of Colorado and General E. S. Otis of Kentucky. It was agreed that the candidate for Vice President, who met all political and other exigencies, had not been discovered.

Republican leaders are becoming disheartened over the effect the Cuban scandal will have on the election and it was said to-night that they are in mortal dread that the Philippines break down soon with even greater haste than those now beginning to come to light nearer home. Reports that have been received in Washington are to the effect that the Middle West, the Porto Rico tariff is just as much an issue as it was before. In Illinois and in Indiana especially the public believes that all tariff duties on Porto Rico should have been abolished.

LIBRARY FOR THE CAPITAL.

Jefferson City Will Likely Accept Carnegie's Offer.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 20.—The prospects are very good now for this city to secure the \$25,000 library building which Andrew Carnegie of New York offers to donate on the condition that the city spend \$500 annually in maintaining the free library in the building. The City Council last night unanimously passed an ordinance calling a special election to be held on June 15 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to levy a tax of 1 mill for the maintenance of the library, as provided for by law. Two hundred and forty taxpayers followed up the proposition to the City Council and this indicates that the proposition will carry. Chief Justice Gantt of the Supreme Court presented the petition to the Council. He is one of the strongest supporters of the proposition.

BRITAIN'S TEXAS PURCHASES.

Some 28,000 Mules Bought for About \$1,500,000.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 20.—Representatives of the British Government have made the last shipment of 300 mules to South Africa. The mules were shipped to New Orleans and will be transported from there to Cape Town. With to-day's shipment the number of mules purchased by the British Government in Texas has reached 28,000, distributed therefore in the State in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000.

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WOMAN'S PLUCKY FIGHT.

Fatally Wounded Two Men After Being Badly Beaten.

Memphis, Tenn., May 20.—Three men, Edward Whittington, Dennis Brogan and Thomas Coleman, said to be coal miners from West Virginia, entered the lunch room of T. F. McKenna, at the corner of Adams and Front streets to-day, and became involved with the porter in a quarrel. McKenna and his wife interfered and Mrs. McKenna was badly beaten with a club in the hands of Whittington.

She ran behind a counter and, procuring a revolver, shot Whittington through the back of the neck, killing him instantly. Brogan then advanced menacingly toward her and received a bullet in the face, which the physician says will prove fatal. Mrs. McKenna is in jail.

ALFRED AUSTIN'S LATEST.

Poet Laureate On the Relief of Mafeking.

London, May 21.—Again the Poet Laureate writes of the relief of Mafeking, as follows:

Long as the waves shall roll,
Long as flame guards her soul,
And men through heart and soul
Thrive to true glory;
Their tale from age to age
Shall live and voice engage,
Such was the splendid page
Of England's story.

UNION ARBITRATOR
TAKEN IN CUSTODY.

Charge Against Herman W. Steinbliss, Who Represents Suburban Employes.

DIDN'T MOVE FAST ENOUGH.

Labor Leader Admitted He Made Significant Signals to Non-union Crew—Thinks the Policemen Hasty.

Herman W. Steinbliss, who represents the Suburban union employes as arbitrator, was arrested last night about 6 o'clock at the corner of Tenth and Washington avenues on a charge of obstructing traffic. Steinbliss is prominent in labor circles. He is the editor of the Compendium, a paper published in the interests of organized labor.

Steinbliss says that last night he was passing the corner of Tenth street and Washington avenue when he was attracted by a crowd about a car. Kruger had been placed on the tracks and the crowd was jostling the crew of the car. Steinbliss says that he did not say anything, but scratched his arm, which, he says, is a very significant action to the crew of the street car.

Two policemen, who were summoned from the barracks at the city hall, arrived on the scene and began to disperse the crowd. Steinbliss said that he would move, but did not move fast enough for the police, who called a patrol wagon and he was taken to the Fourth District Police Station and locked up. Others working of the Sixth District and Volmer of the Tenth made the arrest.

Steinbliss immediately sent for bondsmen to Waltham Hall, but there was some delay and he was not released until 8 o'clock. A \$200 bond was furnished by Edward Sullivan, a subeditor at Seventh and Olive streets. Steinbliss took his confinement philosophically, merely saying that the officers acted hastily.

Steinbliss is 46 years old and lives at No. 4217 St. Ferdinand avenue. His case will come up in the Police Court to-day.

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